



Poor Richard  
He Opened  
His Own Door

I note that Philadelphia this week is celebrating the 242nd birthday of its most famous citizen, the late Benjamin Franklin.

The exact date is Saturday, and on that day General Dwight Eisenhower will receive from Philadelphia the keys to the city in honor of Achievement for 1947.

No matter what the year is Benjamin Franklin remains a hero to all Americans. Some men are great for a single talent, for a long action, or for a special kind of courage. But Poor Richard stands alone in memory's lane as a man of many talents, many actions, and many skilled and courageous performances.

He was a poor boy who rose to fame and fortune. Poor Richard built a door for someone to open the door for him.

He was the greatest inventor of Colonial days.

He was a fine organizer, an authority on local and national government, and the greatest foreign diplomat of his age.

But he is remembered most for his common sense, his humble spirit toward his fellow men, and the special attributes which made him more than any other American, a model that the individual man might pattern himself after.

Here was a poor boy from Boston who learned the journeyman printer's trade, who established early newspapers and magazines, who made money and won high clime, and who lived to a ripe old age and made Philadelphia world famous as the home of a world renowned man.

Some single thing is the root of fame for most men—but Ben Franklin won fame by simply being himself.

By JAMES THRASHER

What Can We Afford?

Senator Taft gave an illuminating glimpse of his innermost thoughts on aid to Europe when he said: "People don't completely collapse. They go on living anyway."

We hesitate to credit the senator with either the heartlessness or the thoughtlessness that his statement implies. But it probably must be taken as an explanation of his skeptical attitude toward the whole subject.

It is true, of course, that people don't collapse under hardship, individually and physically, until they are too weak or sick to go on. They may be hungry, cold and hopeless, but they go on living anyway. They may be abused, abused and still go on living.

Human history is full of the stories of such people. But that doesn't make those stories proud chapters of history, or mean that history must go on repeating itself.

The only apparent reason for the senator's cautious approach to the European aid question is his fear of what that aid will do to American lives, including his own. He doesn't just want to "go on living" anyway. He wants to live in an economic system that is free from high prices, high taxes, shortages and government restrictions. So do we all—millions of Europeans and Asians as well as Americans. The question is how best to create that atmosphere.

European countries are in economic and governmental collapse. Surely Mr. Taft will also agree to that. It is the preponderant opinion of informed minds today that several European governments and economies are facing collapse, and that they will collapse without sufficient help.

The Nazi Party of Germany was the cause of that threatened collapse. The Communist Party of Russia stands to gain by that collapse, or thinks it does—and is trying to create it.

That second statement is almost as much a matter of record as the first. The Russian Communist Party refused to join in the Marshall Plan for European recovery. It has publicly pledged itself to fight it and outwit it. It has demonstrated its intentions so often, so openly and so recently that there is no need to draw up another bill of indictment here.

The Communists' purpose is to control Europe, and eventually the world. Their purpose is to use peace to thwart them by peaceful means. The governments of the U. S. and 16 European nations have estimated what is needed in money and material to strengthen Europe against this threat.

Perhaps the Communists are wrong, in spite of detailed study. But the burden of proof seems to rest on those who would drastically cut the proposed American aid without justifying their position beyond saying it would cost too much.

It would not bankrupt America to provide the loans and material requested for that program. It probably would keep prices and taxes high and cause some shortages. But will that or a third or less of what is now asked save Europe from Soviet domination?

If it won't, what are the chances for peace? What could we "afford" to spend on national defense? What could we "afford" to spend to fight a war virtually alone, against a Soviet Europe? Or does Mr. Taft's comforting assurance that people "go on living anyway" apply to Americans, too?

20 Years Ago Today

Jan. 12, 1928

A drive is underway to raise funds to keep the city rest rooms open—Lynn Smith offered farmers a short radio course on experiments—W. C. Sretton won an award for leadership activities—Arkansas headed Southwest conference cage race with 2 wins against no losses—George Ware broadcast on activities of local Experiment Station over station at Fayetteville—WOW officials installed were: W. M. Ramsey, J. A. Cupp, Mr. Rider, Floyd Mayfield, H. L. Wray, Sam Kennedy and J. A. Sullivan.

Reds Start Plan  
to Get Allies  
Out of Berlin

By M. S. HANDLER

Berlin, Jan. 12 — (UP) — American and British officials braced themselves today to meet a threatened Russian campaign of intimidation designed to force them to quit Berlin.

The Russians served notice of their intentions Sunday in the official Soviet army newspaper Tassliche Rundschau which said "there is no space in Berlin for the supporters of Germany's partition."

A few hours later a Russian border guard fired five bullets through a car carrying an American major and his wife, wounding the major in the finger.

American authorities said the officer, Air Force Maj. Richard R. Baker, was fired on after he had passed through the Helmsdorf checkpoint barrier on the international highway linking Berlin with the British zone.

Baker and his wife were traveling in a small German convertible. The Russian guard permitted them to pass and proceed 75 yards before he opened up with his rifle at the car.

Baker, attached to the judge advocate general's office at Wiesbaden, was immediately taken to a hospital when the bullets ripped into the back of his car.

"It was the first time in 17 years my wife ever obeyed me without asking questions," Baker said. "I told her to get down on the floor quick and she did."

Baker's finger was nicked, but he was not sure whether it was from flying glass or a bullet. American authorities said the Russian officer apologized and reprimanded the guard.

"England and the United States have entered the dangerous route of violating the control mechanism of the United Nations," the Russian newspaper said. "The Soviet army paper said in a page one editorial just before the shooting incident."

"It can no longer be tolerated that Berlin becomes the object of separatism. There is no space in Berlin for the supporters of Germany's partition."

The editorial was written by M. Solov, a Russian army officer. Observers said the Russian campaign to take over the German capital was set off by failure of the London conference and the recent French announcement overhauling a stronger central administration in the Anglo-American zone.

Observers do not believe that the Russians will resort to force to drive out the British and Americans. They think the Soviets have two armies near Berlin and there are fewer than 1,500 Anglo-American combat troops in the capital.

Lucius D. Clay has stated publicly he will not withdraw from Berlin unless force is used. When asked to comment on the Russian editorial, Clay said he had no comment "for the present."

Houston Woman Hurt  
When Auto Leaves  
Road, Strikes Pole

An automobile driven by Mrs. W. H. Morris of Houston, Texas left the highway and struck a telephone pole about a mile east of Emmet shortly after noon today. She was riding alone.

A witness told the Star that she ran off on the shoulder of the road and lost control of the vehicle which was badly damaged. Mrs. Morris, enroute home from Russellville, Ark., is in Cora Donnell hospital at Prescott where attendants said her condition was not believed critical.

Lions Club to  
Sponsor March  
of Dimes Dance

Andy Andrews gave members of the Lions Club some tough puzzles and problems to work out during the regular noon meeting of the group today. Ben Owens took high score and a prize.

The club also discussed the possibility of sponsoring an Infantile Paralysis Dance this month at the request of Jim LaGrossa, chairman of the Hempstead County March of Dimes. A committee was appointed to arrange for a dance with proceeds going to the March of Dimes fund.

Guests included Wood Nash, J. W. Perkins, Johnny Ellen, Arch Wylie and Cecil T. Wallace.

Divorce Cases  
Heard in Court  
Here Today

Divorce cases were on the docket in Chancery court here this morning at Hempstead Courthouse with Judge Steel presiding. Circuit court will meet next Monday, January 19.

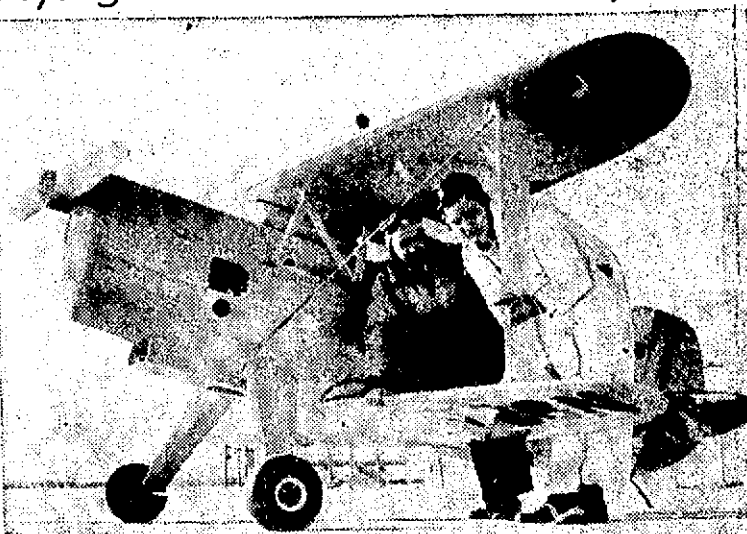
AMOUNT INCORRECT

Saturday's library fund report listed F. R. Johnson as donating \$10. This was a typographical error and should have been \$25.

DEVELOPED METHODS

Development of artificial breeding methods for draft horses is credited to Dr. G. L. Carlson, of Norfolk, Neb., who was born Jan. 11, 1853.

Flying Watch-Charms Actually Flies



This is an airplane, and it flies. The vest-pocket plywood-and-parachute contraption made its successful maiden flight in Milwaukee, Wis., with Robert E. Huggins, left, at the controls. It took Edward O. Effenheim, right, a year and \$500 to build 600-lb. plane.

163 Catholics  
to Withdraw  
From School

Cleveland, Jan. 12 — (AP) — The 163 Roman Catholic students studying for degrees at Baldwin-Wallace college must withdraw from the Methodist institution at once if they wish to conform with the doctrines of their church, a diocesan priest advised a mass meeting of the students last night.

A compulsory religion course and religious chapel programs at the nearby Berea institution are contrary to Catholic Canon law and make it "impossible for a Catholic to pursue courses leading to a degree and remain a good Catholic," the Rev. Joseph F. Moriarty, professor of religion at St. John's college, told the students, who met in an auditorium of a Catholic school.

Several of them, including two prominent athletes, already have withdrawn.

The long-brewing issue was brought to public light recently when a Catholic student, who has since withdrawn, asked for an authoritative statement on a course, philosophy of religion, which is required of seniors working toward degrees.

Mrs. Vincent B. Balmat, chancellor of the Cleveland Catholic diocese, asserted in reply that Catholics may not under any circumstances attend a class of this kind.

Dr. Louis C. Wright, president of Baldwin Wallace, then issued a statement indicating no change in the course was contemplated.

"There has been no change in required chapel programs and courses in religion for 100 years," he added. "This is stated in the college catalogue, and each student has this information upon entering college. Chapel programs have never been sectarian."

When informed of last night's developments, Dean Myron F. Wickes commented: "There still will be no change in our program of requirements."

The rally, presented under the sponsorship of the Philadelphia inquirer, attracted marines and their families from a wide area along the eastern coast. But convention hall normally seats only 13,500 persons and an estimated 9,000 were turned away by harassed policemen, who were forced to refuse admission to many who travelled from nearby areas.

OLD ART

Southwestern Indians made matting, bow strings, sandals, rope and other fabrics out of fiber of the yucca plant more than 100 years ago.

Saenger Head  
Thanks Hope  
for Support

Editor The Star: I was, indeed, glad to see you Wednesday night and get the opportunity of thanking you personally for your splendid cooperation that helped us to get this job completed in Hope.

I do not believe that I ever attended an opening of one of our theatres that the audience was more appreciative than they were the other night in Hope. I talked to a great many people who came into the theatre, and the enthusiasm that was shown more than repaid us for the struggle that we have had to try to get this theatre built as rapidly as possible. During these years when the facilities that we had to offer them were very limited and meager, these people have been most kind and indulgent, and we certainly feel that this new theatre is an obligation that we owe the people of Hope.

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No Marines to  
Be Sent to  
Palestine

Philadelphia, Jan. 12 — (AP) — The commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps interjected an "untrue" report that leathernecks would be sent to protect the American consulate in Palestine.

Gen. Clifton P. Cates, in an interview yesterday before a rally opening Marine Corps Reserve Week here, said the Palestine situation is "none of our official business."

Cates and Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey Jr. were among the top-ranking officers attending the rally in Philadelphia convention hall. More than 17,000 persons, many of them marine corps veterans, packed the hall while another 9,000 were unable to enter.

General Cates told a reporter that the announced dispatch of 1,000 marines to the Mediterranean was "perfectly normal" and that the contingent will merely replace those that are already there.

"We're not looking for trouble," he said. "And if we did, we wouldn't be sending a scrub team to take the place of the veterans."

Admiral Halsey reminded the wildly cheering gathering that "American history is not all behind us."

"New pages, he said, 'will be written this year and in the coming decade. I have no doubt that the most interesting footnotes will be written by the marines.'"

The retired wartime commander of the third and fifth fleets said, "We must not forget that when American policy has been to guard the peace, the marines have been ready, willing and able for the job."

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May Investigate  
Grain Deals of  
Sen. Thomas

Washington, Jan. 12 — (AP) — Senator Elmer Thomas (D-Okla.) offered Senate investigators the books on his commodity trading today on an official reported, while Edwin W. Pauley announced profits of \$1932,703 through commodity speculation in three years.

Thomas' records probably will be obtained later in government, said an official of the Senate appropriations committee, which is inquiring into commodity dealings by public employees.

The official told a reporter that Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.), chairman of a subcommittee handling the inquiry, accepted Thomas' offer to make his records available.

Pauley, special assistant to Secretary of Army Royall, made the statement of his profits in a telegram to Harold E. Stassen in which he accused the republican presidential aspirant of "false statements."

He told Stassen he would "expose" him if the former Minnesota governor returns to testify before a Senate appropriations subcommittee looking into Stassen's accusations of all his operations. "Insiders" profited in commodity dealing.

Stassen told the committee last week Pauley had made almost \$1,000,000 in the markets and contended the former democratic national treasurer had not told the truth of all his operations.

Pauley insisted in the telegram that he already had given the committee the information.

Senator Thomas acknowledged over the weekend that he had dealt in commodities and other markets for years but, like Pauley asserted he had not made use of any inside information.

Whether the committee will formally investigate Thomas' dealings, however, was left unanswered. Asked about Thomas' statement, Committee Chairman Ferguson (R-Mich.) told reporters: "The committee has not changed the schedule of its hearings. It will go thoroughly into the whole matter."

Ferguson did not indicate, however, whether Thomas' transactions would be included in the committee inquiry.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, who is issuing lists of traders in commodity futures at the direction of a congressional resolution, specifically suggested last month that it be made broad enough to permit the disclosure of any commodity speculation by Congress members.

After Anderson testified before the Appropriations Committee Dec. 17, Ferguson told reporters the committee wanted all the information the secretary had "regardless of where the chips fall."

Thomas, a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee since 1933, was chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee until the Republicans took control of Congress last year. He has not been named on any of Anderson's lists.

He volunteered the information about his market activities after a weekend tabulation included the name "Edith Thomas, Washington, D. C.," among 2,000 persons who had stock figures on July 31, 1946. Her holdings were listed as 300 bales "long," — that means bought with the expectation that the price would rise.

Asked whether his wife, whose name is Edith, had been in the cotton business, he said "yes."

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Your Personal Stake  
in the Government  
is Only \$1270

Washington, Jan. 12 — (AP) — Your personal stake in the high cost of government will be \$1,270 in the new fiscal year if you are an average American.

This is the cost per man, woman and child of running the nation's business at home and overseas, as shown today by a statement released with President Truman's budget for the year starting next July 1.

The cost was only \$60.15 per American ten years before. In fiscal 1939, which ended just before war broke out in Europe, international expenditures under the new budget they would be \$48.88 a person, which cost \$3 a person, would go to \$75. The outlay for veterans was \$4, not it is set at \$42. Interest on the national debt and tax refunds accounted for \$8, compared with \$49.

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Admit Aid Plan  
Burden But Say  
Gain Will Offset

Washington, Jan. 12 — (AP) — Two cabinet officers—Secretaries Marshall and Harriman—told Congress today that the expenditure of \$11 billion dollar European aid program will put burdens on the American people, but said the gains will be worth the cost.

Marshall testified before the House Foreign Relations Committee. He spoke only in general terms of "burdens" from helping Europe. But Secretary of Commerce Harriman, talking to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, named high prices here at home as one of them.

"We must frankly face the fact," Harriman said, "that the European recovery program will add to our difficulties in trying to control inflation."

"A program of the contemplated magnitude will be costly and will mean sacrifice by the American people. The benefits to be gained, however, will outweigh the immediate sacrifices."

Secretary of State Marshall similarly said America's "most fundamental interests" argued for the program.

"Europe must be restored if a durable peace is to be attained. The United States has expended vast resources in the quest for peace. If by the expenditure of an additional amount, small in proportion to the investment already made, we can finish the job, certainly we should do so in our own interest as well as that of the world at large."

Under questioning, Marshall told the House members that plans for helping China will be brought before Congress "very shortly."

"European recovery is the first order of importance," he said, "and should not be complicated now by introducing discussions of other parts of the world."

Lewis Douglas, U. S. ambassador to Great Britain, also was a witness before the Senate committee. He said this country should be in the exercise of its influence to change western Europe's political and economic customs.

This was in reply to a question from Senator Lodge (R-Mass.), who asked if the 16 western European nations cooperating in the plan should be required to establish a customs union.

Douglas said that the countries had already taken long steps to create "economic integration." He predicted they will take further steps if adequate aid is forthcoming from the U. S. But he said any "tentative aid" in this direction should come from the 16 nations, rather than from the U. S.

The Senate and House committees are holding hearings on the proposed program preliminary to votes on whether to recommend that Congress approve it.

Marshall said a "business like" administration for the program is important and the way to get it is to put the program under a single administrator.

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Truman Budget  
Calls for More  
Than 39 Billion

By CHARLES MOLONY

Washington, Jan. 12 — (AP) — President Truman fired out a government spending budget of \$39,650,000,000 at Congress today to meet "the realities of our existing international and domestic requirements" during the 1949 fiscal year beginning July 1.

He told the hostile Republican Congress nearly four-fifths of the spending estimate represents the aftermath of World War II and efforts to head off World War III.

Although it exceeds by \$200,000,000 his budget request for the current year, Mr. Truman declared his preparation was governed by "rigid standards of operating economy" in the government.

"The plain fact is," he said in his accompanying message, "that our budget must remain high until we have met our international responsibilities and can see the way clear to a peaceful and prosperous world."

In an obvious reference to the hoped-for effect of foreign aid in curbing the spread of Communism, Mr. Truman said:

"Should failure of these programs result in a further extension of totalitarian rule, we would have to reexamine our security position and take whatever steps might be necessary under the circumstances."

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Biggest Single  
Item in Budget  
Is for Defense

By ELTON C. FAY

Washington, Jan. 12 — (AP) — President Truman proposed today that \$11,000,000,000 — the biggest single item in his new budget — be spent for defense.

He declared that "if Europe should succumb to totalitarian rule" the cost would be far greater. The chief executive did not refer to Russia or to communism by name.

But in his budget message to Congress, he asserted that "if efforts to bring about economic recovery abroad were to fail, the result in a further extension of totalitarian rule."

"We would have to reexamine our security position and take whatever steps might be necessary under the circumstances."

The \$11,000,000,000 military budget outlined for the 12-month period beginning July 1 is an increase of \$279,000,000 over contemplated spending during the current fiscal year.

It does not include such top secret items as atomic weapons research.

Here are Mr. Truman's principal defense recommendations:

1. Keep the nation's military manpower at its present strength until mid 1949. He said his estimates would provide for an average of 1,423,000 officers and men in the air force, army and navy, about the same as the current strength of the combined forces.

2. The army currently has 350,000 officers and men, the navy 403,000, the marines 80,000. All services are under their hoped-for strength.

3. Step up aircraft buying with an increase of \$150,000,000 over current budget.

4. Speed the modernization of the fleet by scrapping existing fleet ships and completing the construction of new ships now under construction, then spend on improved types of vessels the \$23,000,000 that would be saved. This, said the president, "will mean a more efficient fleet."

5. "Early approval by the Congress" of a universal military training system, in an optimum plan. Mr. Truman said he is including \$400,000,000 for the first year of a four-year program which he estimated would amount to \$2,000,000,000 annually when in full operation.

The mayors of Texarkana extended an invitation to Mayor Albert Fink and residents of the area to visit the Freedom Train which will be in Texarkana Sunday, January 18. The invitation is as follows:

"We wish to extend you a cordial invitation to see the Freedom Train which will be in Texarkana, Kansas."

"The Freedom Train is a project which will be of the greatest benefit to all who see it. It brings them to a realization of the greatness of our American heritage. A visit to the Freedom Train will present a challenge calling upon us to re-dedicate ourselves to those fundamental principles which our Government is based upon."

The Freedom Train will be open to the public during the hours of 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. A special tour has been arranged for the guests of the Mayors of Texarkana.

B. R. McCrley of Texarkana, and Bruce Cunningham, Texarkana, Texas."

Orville Taylor  
Injured in  
Tractor Accident

Orville Taylor was painfully but not seriously hurt late yesterday when a tractor which he was cr











# CLASSIFIED

Ads Must Be In Office Day Before Publication

One Day	Three Days	One Week
1.00	2.50	4.50
1.25	3.00	5.00
1.50	3.50	5.50
1.75	4.00	6.00
2.00	4.50	6.50
2.25	5.00	7.00
2.50	5.50	7.50
2.75	6.00	8.00
3.00	6.50	8.50
3.25	7.00	9.00
3.50	7.50	9.50
3.75	8.00	10.00
4.00	8.50	10.50
4.25	9.00	11.00
4.50	9.50	11.50
4.75	10.00	12.00
5.00	10.50	12.50

For Sale  
MY HOME AT 819 SOUTH MAIN St. 6 rooms and bath, screened in front porch. Double garage. See or call 741-W. W. A. "Buck" Williams. 6-41

ONE FIVE ROOM HOUSE, 3 LOTS on Ferguson Street. Can give possession now. If interested see Floyd Porterfield & Son. 7-01

1937 OLDSMOBILE, 4 DOOR sedan. New motor. Good tires. In good running condition. Call 502-W.

60 ACRES ALL OPEN, HALF ready to plant, good house and barn, three miles from City Limits of Hope. Can give possession. If interested see Floyd Porterfield & Son. 7-01

369 ACRES, DIRT SANDY LAND, about seven miles from Hope on good highway, four houses, barn, etc., most of which is open, cultivated and pasture land. Fine Spring branch running through the year round. If you want a good investment or stock farm it would pay you to look at this. Price \$25 per acre. Let us show you. Floyd Porterfield & Son. 7-01

LARGE ROOMY KITCHEN CABINET, good condition. Priced to sell. Mrs. Grady May, Patmos, Ark. Rt. 1. 9-31

HOUSE FOR SALE, BY OWNER. 6 rooms, recently renovated, new garage, cement drive and servants room, corner lot 56 by 150. Located near Fair Park, can be bought for small down payment. The rest on FHA payments. Immediate possession. Can be seen by calling 17 or 120. 9-31

SEVEN ACRES ON HIGHWAY 29. New 4 room house, electric lights and pump. Butane plant, lovely range and heater with house, built-in cabinets. Fine pasture and water. Easy terms. Immediate possession. Nine miles south of Hope. A. H. Eversmeyer, South Main St. 9-31

CONCRETE PRODUCTS. WELL tile, blocks for sidewalks, pillars for foundations. E. P. Simmons, 807 Foster Ave. 9-01

For Rent  
UNFURNISHED 6 ROOM HOUSE in Emmet for rent. See Mrs. S. A. Moore, Emmet, Ark. 10-31

JOHN KENT SEVEN-ROOM house for rent. Electricity, telephone, running water. R. C. May, Phone 33-E-4. 12-01

LADIES' SIMPLEX WRIST watch. Lost on streets of Hope Saturday night. Reward. Phone 467. 12-31

Former Candidate for Vice-President Dies in Calif.  
Benecia, Calif., Jan. 12 — (AP)—A woman who once ran for vice-president of the United States on the Socialist ticket with Eugene V. Debs and known as "Red Kate," died in a hospital here Saturday night.

Legal Notice  
NOTICE  
In accordance with Section 2, Article 1, of the By-Laws of the Hope Industrial Corporation, notice is hereby given of the annual meeting of all stockholders of said corporation to be held in the court chambers of the City Hall, Hope, Arkansas at seven-thirty (7:30) o'clock P. M., Monday, January 12, 1948, for the election of officers and any other business requiring action by the stockholders.

Under the provisions of Section 4, Article 1, of the By-Laws, a majority of the stock of the corporation must be represented in person or by proxy to constitute a quorum. If any stockholder is unable to attend this meeting, such stockholder should properly execute a proxy form and furnish it to the stated proxy.

By appointment, do appoint a stockholder. Do not appoint a member of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Corporation  
President  
Charles A. Armitage  
Secretary  
Jan. 5, 12

AL JACOBSON  
SIGNS  
Show Cards and All Kinds of Signs  
Phone 1199 W 4

VENETIAN BLINDS  
Wood, Aluminum, Steel  
Old Blinds Repainted, Recored and Retaped  
Wide selection Tape and Slat Colors  
We Sell Tape, Cord and Supplies  
For Free Estimates call or write

TEXARKANA  
VENETIAN BLIND CO.  
2311 Hazel Phone 1328-J

CITY  
ELECTRIC CO.  
— for —  
House Wiring Industrial Wiring  
Electrical Repairs  
PHONE 784

WANTED — Logs & Blocks  
GUM — HACKBERRY — ELM — LYNN  
SYCAMORE — HOLLY — BAY  
HOPE BASKET CO.  
Call 1000 or Contact Office

## Political Announcements

The Star is authorized to announce that the following are candidates for public office subject to the action of the Democratic primary elections this Summer:

For Circuit Clerk  
JOHN L. WILSON, JR.

For Tax Assessor  
CHARLES MALONE

For City Attorney  
GLEN WALKER

## Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler  
Copyright, 1947  
By King Features Syndicate.

The government's case against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, consisting of a charge that he had engaged in immoral relations with Mrs. Marie Henrietta Coppins. Both are war refugees from Belgium. Lipschutz is a rich diamond magnate and international trader. He is also a very aggressive propagandist and politician and he has spent most of his time here since 1933 directing a private espionage system which supplies to Americans who have been in the government or by any agency of their own government.

Dorothy Waring, an adventuresome, married to an Austrian refugee, described herself to a select committee of the House of Representatives in August, 1945, as director of investigation for the Anti-Nazi League. Previously, a magazine article under her name stated that she was sworn in as "Agent 09" by the chief of the undercover department of the government.

There is no such department and no such chief in the service of the government.

As "director of investigation," Miss Waring said, "my business is determining the practices of people that have been reported to us as being engaged in subversive or Un-American Activities or doing anything that may hamper the war effort." Lipschutz and his spies would "determine" whether the lawful activities of good Americans were "subversive." Government records presented by Eugene Carey, of New York, counsel for the committee, stated that one investigator who served in Miss Waring's secret service was a German suspected by the New York Police Department of being an agent of Hitler's Gestapo. A witness admitted to Mr. Carey that this spy had been confined to an institution whose records indicated that he was a dope addict, and that he was subject to delusions and a dangerous person. Still, the record said, this alleged spy was Lipschutz service as a detective.

These matters are mentioned in preparation for statements by one of Lipschutz's character witnesses, a former United States Judge Edward A. Conger. The witness may have been persuasive in the judge's decision to grant Lipschutz the priceless boon of American citizenship despite the record. He was James H. Sheldon, administrative chairman of the Anti-Nazi League and thus, in practical effect, and employee of Lipschutz.

"I would say that since his coming to this country Mr. Lipschutz has probably, 8 to 9 percent of his total energies into the activities of these two organizations, the Anti-Nazi League and the society for the prevention of World War III, a political propaganda group," said the public policy organization devoted to patriotic purposes.

Sheldon, administrative chairman of the Anti-Nazi League and thus, in practical effect, and employee of Lipschutz.

"The Immigration and Naturalization Service took statements from the son-in-law of Mrs. Coppins. All charged her with adulterous relations with Lipschutz. The relationship was alleged to have existed since the United States while her husband, Charles Coppins, was marooned in Belgium by the Nazis."

"This witness (Leo Coppins) disclosed to the investigating officer that he mother and this petitioner (Lipschutz) had having relations," said Mario T. Notu, the naturalization examiner, presenting the government's case last June 27. (He said) those relations had been continuing for many years past. He also said his father would have come to the United States but in the boy's opinion, he was prevented because of the petitioner's (Lipschutz) fear that might interfere with the alleged relationship. x x x Petitioner exercised a great deal of influence over the Coppins household as a financial adviser.

"He disciplines the children, somewhat, but in the place of overseer within the household. The boy indicated that petitioner keeps his own key to the apartment, and the apartment of Mrs. Coppins. The boy also disclosed that one night while in his room, adjoining that of his mother, he heard the petitioner in the room of his mother. That this boy barked on the floor and said that his mother was in there. No answer came. The mother, Henrietta Levitch, the daughter of Mrs. Coppins, also told the investigating officer that everybody knew that the petitioner and his present wife do not live together as husband and wife. That they merely do it for the sake of appearance. She told the investigating officer that when the petitioner travels extensively throughout the country, his mother accompanies him. The third witness was the son-in-law, Bruce Levitch, who disclosed that it was common gossip that both the petitioner and Mrs. Coppins were having relations. He reiterated his wife's statement that they traveled extensively together."

On May 9, 1945, Leo Coppins was examined again. This time he was accompanied by the petitioner (Lipschutz). Mrs. Coppins was examined again. This time she was accompanied by the petitioner (Lipschutz). Her lawyer reminded the judge that an investigating officer who wrote a report against Lipschutz had been charged with extortion by Lipschutz in threatening to turn in an adverse man report which might bar him from citizenship.

## Half-Pint of Scotch



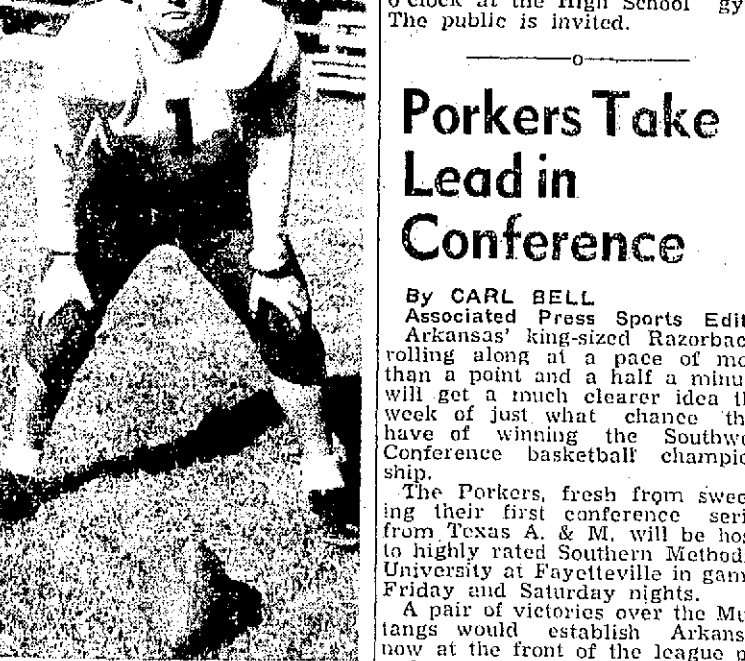
A wee verrsion of the Highland Fling was performed on the deck of the Queen Mary as the ship docked in New York. Four-year-old Laraine Ross and her three-year-old brother, Michael, who came from London to make Los Angeles their new home, are the artists. They look happy—vurry happy—about the whole thing.

## Paper Drapes Resist Flames



Paper drapes—costing less than a dollar a set—that will not burn are featured in New York's Curtain and Drapery Show. An open flame, like the candle in the picture, applied to these drapes, results only in a charred spot. They can be cleaned with a damp cloth.

## Bulwark in Line



Shown above is Dillard Bolls, bulwark at center for the Macon (Miss.) High School Tigers during the grid campaign just passed. In addition to his hard charging on offense, Bolls was feared by the Tigers' opposition as an almost impenetrable factor on defense from his position as line backer.

Playing a major role in Macon's record of six victories against four defeats, Bolls stands 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 165 pounds and is 15 years old.

A sophomore, he has two more years to go for a team that will be better than the one that he played for last year. The Tigers' record of six victories against four defeats, Bolls stands 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 165 pounds and is 15 years old.

In the depression of 1920 rubber prices dropped from 55 cents a pound to 10.

extortion by Lipschutz in threatening to turn in an adverse man report which might bar him from citizenship.

Mr. Notu, for the government, testified that this Mr. Notu also frankly admitted that young Coppins had recanted his previous charge against his mother. But he pointedly remarked to Judge Conger that the boy said his feelings were different because Lipschutz had promised him a better position in his employment.

## SPORTS ROUNDUP

By Hugh S. Fullerton, Jr.

### Revision of Playoff Plan Is Suggested

Little Rock, Jan. 12 — (AP) — A new effort is being made to have football teams from the larger Arkansas high schools pick on someone their own size.

Representatives of the state's 20 class A schools voted at the meeting here Saturday to ask the Arkansas Athletic Association to place the larger of their number those with enrollments of 500 or more into a group of their own for grid title competition.

If the proposal is approved by the AAA, which governs the state's high school sports, a "Big Six" league probably would be created, for apparently only Little Rock, North Little Rock, Fort Smith, Hot Springs, El Dorado and Pine Bluff could qualify under the 500 enrollment requirement.

The suggestion was endorsed unanimously by the AA schools, who may have realized the odds are against them over the years in competing with the "big city" clubs under the present state play-off system.

The play-off system as it applies to the smaller schools — class A and class B — would not be disturbed except for the possibility that present double A teams not falling into the "big school" group would drop back into class A. An alternative would be elevating the schools of 500 and more enrollment to a triple classification. These details are being left entirely to the AAA.

Under the double A schools' recommendation, the way is left open for a state championship play-off between the winners of the highest and second highest classifications — providing a meeting is agreeable to both. Such a play-off was not proposed to the AAA, but it was mentioned as a possibility in discussion.

In addition the "Big Six" present double A schools are Texarkana, Hope, Camden, Fordyce, Subiaco, Fayetteville, Russellville, Blytheville, Jonesboro, Van Buren, Harrison, Springdale, Rogers and Smackover.

### Undeclared Ranks to Be Cut This Week

New York, Jan. 12 — (AP) — The wintering of the intensified competition is expected to cut the ranks of the college basketball teams already reduced to 12.

One of the perfect teams is bound to fall since a pair of them are matched in the week's top cage attraction — North Carolina against New York University at Madison Square Garden Thursday.

The Southern Conference power, which has won 11 straight, and the metropolitan club, which has won nine appearances, tangle on a program that also sends St. John's against De Paul.

Both NYU and North Carolina have engagements earlier in the week, however, but are figured to prevail and come up to their class with spotless scutcheons. NYU plays Cornell Tuesday. North Carolina takes on Wake Forest tonight.

Other unblemished teams are: Duquesne (1), Georgia (10), Columbia (9), LaSalle of Philadelphia (9), Iowa (8), Clarkson Tech (7), Rhode Island State (6), Rensselaer College (6), Fordham (6) and Salem West Va. (6).

Five teams were beaten for the first time Saturday — St. Louis, downed by Oklahoma A. and M., 33-30; Providence, downed by Boston College, 62-43; Scotland State humbled by Hartwick, 57-61; Newby, beaten by Villanova, 61-30 and Army, licked by Pittsburgh, 42-41.

Here is the sectional basketball picture at a glance:

Big Nine — Iowa's eight straight victories, the best overall record but Wisconsin leading the conference with three wins to two for Iowa.

Southwest — Texas setting the pace against all competition with 11 victories and one setback, followed by Southern Methodist and Baylor, with records of 9-4. Arkansas leading the conference race with two wins and no defeats.

Big Six — Iowa State's 9-2 record led in seasonal play and its record of 20 shared by Kansas in faculty tussling.

Pacific Coast — California (2-0) leading the Southern division and Oregon State (2-0) setting the pace for the Northern group.

Mountain states — Utah State and Denver sharing the lead in the "skyline six."

### Stassen Wants Nomination or Nothing

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 12 — (UP) — Harold E. Stassen says that he would not compromise his political ambitions by accepting vice presidential billing on a GOP ticket with Douglas MacArthur or anyone else.

Stassen made his statement in an interview in which he also reiterated that he "can and will" make \$100,000 as result of inside information about the grain market.

"I am a presidential candidate," he said yesterday when he stopped here en route to Sheridan, Wyo., where he will speak today. "No body else's plan is going to make me change mine."

INDIANS PLAYED IT  
The game of badminton, then known as "poona," was played in India centuries before it became known to the English in 1873.

## KXAR

MUTUAL NETWORK 1490 ON YOUR WAVE

Monday a.m., Jan. 12  
5:00 Hop Harrigan—MBS  
5:15 Superman—MBS  
5:30 Capt. Midnight—MBS  
5:45 Tom Mix—MBS  
6:00 Fulton Lewis, Jr.—MBS  
6:15 5-Star Final News  
6:30 Today in Sports  
6:35 High Adventure—M  
6:45 Dinner for Two  
7:00 Adventures of Falcon—M  
7:30 Adventures Charlie Chan—M  
7:55 KXAR Spotlight  
8:00 Gabriel Heatter—M  
8:15 Real Life Stories—M  
8:30 High Adventure—M  
9:00 Fishing & Hunting Club—M  
9:30 Alan Lomax, Ballad Man—M  
10:00 News Final Home Edition  
10:10 Sportingly Yours  
10:15 Ted Weems—M  
10:30 Nat Brandwynne's Orch.—M  
10:35 Henry J. reports the News  
11:00 Sign Off

Tuesday a.m., Jan. 13  
5:57 Sign On  
6:00 Southern Buddies  
6:30 News, First Edition  
6:45 Airline Trio  
6:50 Today in Sports  
7:00 Your Farm Reporter  
7:15 Happy Holiday Farm  
7:30 The Devotional Hour  
7:45 Musical Clock  
7:50 Lost & Found Column  
7:55 Coffee Cup Edition News  
8:00 Living Bible  
8:30 Ozark Valley Folks—M  
8:55 Today on KXAR  
9:00 Cecil Brown News—M  
9:15 Faith in Our Time—M  
9:30 Say It With Music—M  
10:00 Bill Harrington Sings—M  
10:10 Martin Block Show—M  
10:30 Heart's Desire—M  
11:00 Kate Smith Speaks—M  
11:15 Victor H. Lindlahr—M  
11:30 Naval Academy Band—M

Tuesday p.m., Jan. 13  
12:00 KXAR Home Edition News  
12:10 Market Day  
12:15 Market News  
12:30 Noon Jamboree  
12:45 Bill Boyd's Rhythm Drifters  
12:55 Street Edition News  
1:00 Queen for a Day—M  
1:30 Martin Block Show—M  
2:00 Sutton's Livestock Commission Auction  
2:30 Song of the Stranger—M  
2:45 Waltz Time  
3:00 Erskine Johnson—M  
3:15 The Johnson Family—M  
3:30 Marching Band at Organ—M  
3:45 Concert Hall  
4:00 Swing Time  
4:30 Social Security Day by Day  
4:45 Adventure Parade—M  
5:00 Hop Harrigan—M  
5:15 Superman—M  
5:30 Capt. Midnight—M  
5:45 Tom Mix—M  
6:00 Albert L. Warner—M  
6:15 Five Star Final News  
6:25 Today in Sports  
6:30 NewsScope—MBS  
6:45 Dinner for Two  
6:50 Mystery Theater—M  
7:30 Official Detective—M  
7:55 Billy Rose—M  
8:00 Gabriel Heatter—MBS  
8:15 Real Stories—MBS  
8:30 Zane Grey Show—M  
9:00 American Forum of Air—M  
9:30 Air Money's Edition—M  
10:00 Final Home Edition News  
10:10 Sportingly Yours  
10:15 Songs by Morton Downey—M  
10:30 Orin Tucker's Orch.—M  
10:35 Mutual Reports the News  
11:00 Sign-Off

### Mangrum Is Top Money in Crosby Open

By HAL WOOD  
Del Monte, Cal., Jan. 12 — (UP) — Hogan-Jimmy Demaree, the Ben Hogan on the nation's money-winning golf championship came today from Los Angeles shot-maker.

Mangrum, who captured the professional division of the Brings Crosby's \$10,000 national pro-amateur championships and finished in a three-way tie for second place in the pro-amateur section.

He finished second to Hogan in the Los Angeles Open, where he picked up \$1,400 for his work. Added to the total of \$2,333 he won yesterday at Pebble Beach, it gave him \$3,733 in the bank — won in just 10 days of play.

From here the pros move to Richmond, Cal., where the annual \$10,000 Richmond Open gets under way Thursday.

Mangrum, who fired a four-under-par 68 yesterday to win the Crosby crown with a 54-hole total of 265, isn't making a runaway of the money derby, however. Hogan, who had luck yesterday to take third place in the singles event, paired with veteran Johnny Dawson of Los Angeles to win the doubles.

That netted him \$2,000, which added to his \$2,000 first-place money at Los Angeles kept him in the dollar lead by a narrow margin.

All the big name pros, with the possible exception of Ed (Porky) Oliver, the Wilmington, Del., it may still be on hand at Richmond on Thursday. Oliver has the miseries.

Second to Mangrum in the Crosby professional division was four-under-par Stan Leonard of Van Nuys, Cal., with a 210 total—over 10 strokes off the line winning effort of Mangrum. Hogan came in third and Bobby Locke, the South African shotmaker, was fourth, one stroke behind Hogan with a 212.

Following Hogan and Dawson in the pro-amateur event were the combings of Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., and Warner Keeler, Monterey, Cal., Locke, and Frank Stranahan, Toledo, O., and Mangrum and Bob Simmons, Los Angeles, each with a 199 total, compared with the winners, 187.

The movie stars, such as Crosby, by Forrest Tucker, Dennis O'Keefe, Edger (Slow burn) Kennedy and John Hodiak, didn't fare well in the competition although they drew the major portion of the galleries, estimated at total 5,000.

Best effort was that of O'Keefe, who paired with Jack Burke, White Plains, N. Y., to post a best-of 205—and finish just out of the money.

Money Raised for Memorial Stadium  
Little Rock, Jan. 12 — (AP)—Arkansas War Memorial stadium here will be built just about according to original plans after all.

In awaiting the contract for construction of the big athletic plant a month ago, the stadium commission encountered the problem of increased costs and tentatively eliminated several planned features.

Many of these features — including 2,500 seats, raising the capacity to 30,000, rest rooms, flood lights and turnstiles — were reinstated by the commission Saturday after it had been informed pledges for purchase of nearly \$250,000 more in stadium bonds had been obtained.

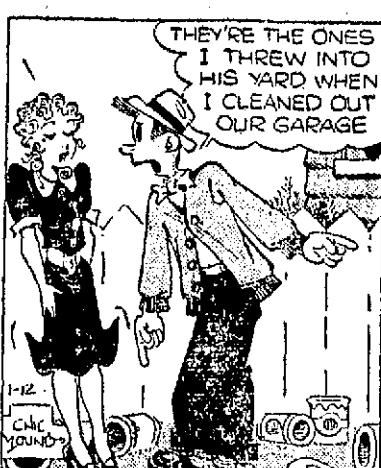
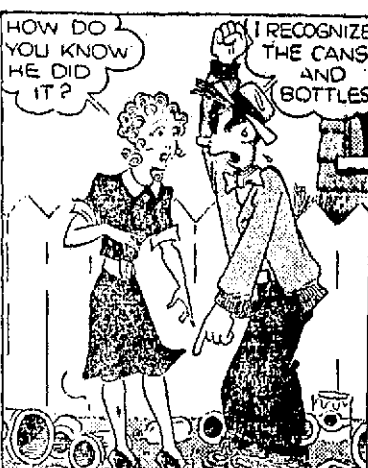
Previously the city of Little Rock had pledged \$500,000 in bond purchases and the state fiscal control board voted to buy another half-million dollars' worth.

Now stands at \$1,000,000, with additional money derived from bond sales to be used as an operating fund.

Petroleum products were first exported from the United States in 1861, some of them in sailing ships.



BLONDIE



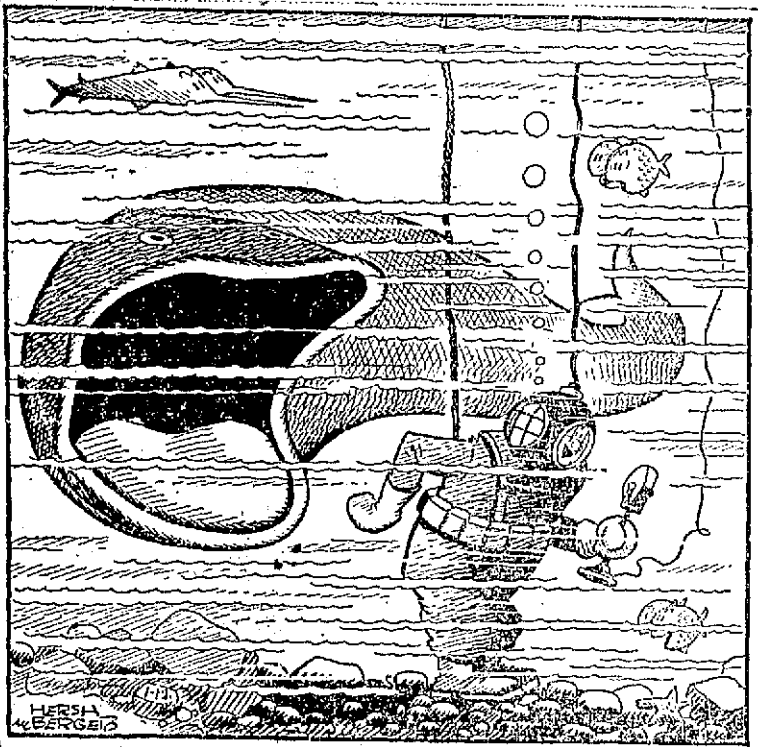
SIDE GLANCES

By Gelbraith

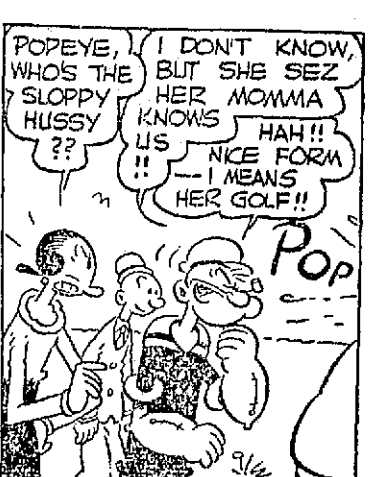
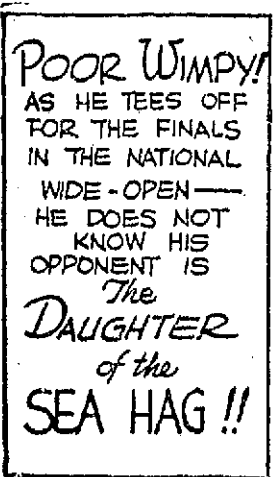


FUNNY BUSINESS

By Hershberger

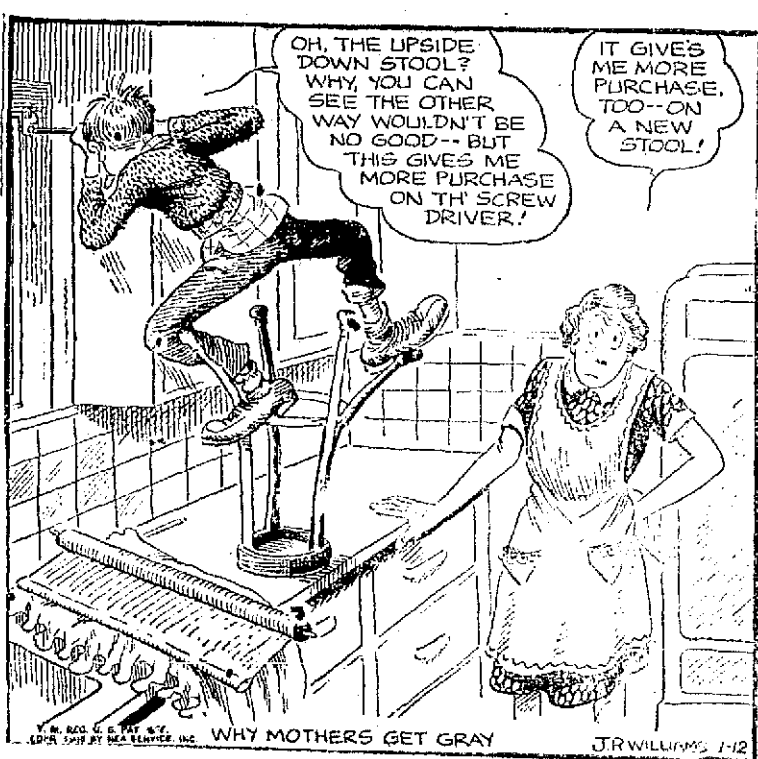


POPEYE



OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



OUR BOARDING HOUSE

With Major Hoople



By Chick Young

OZARK IKE

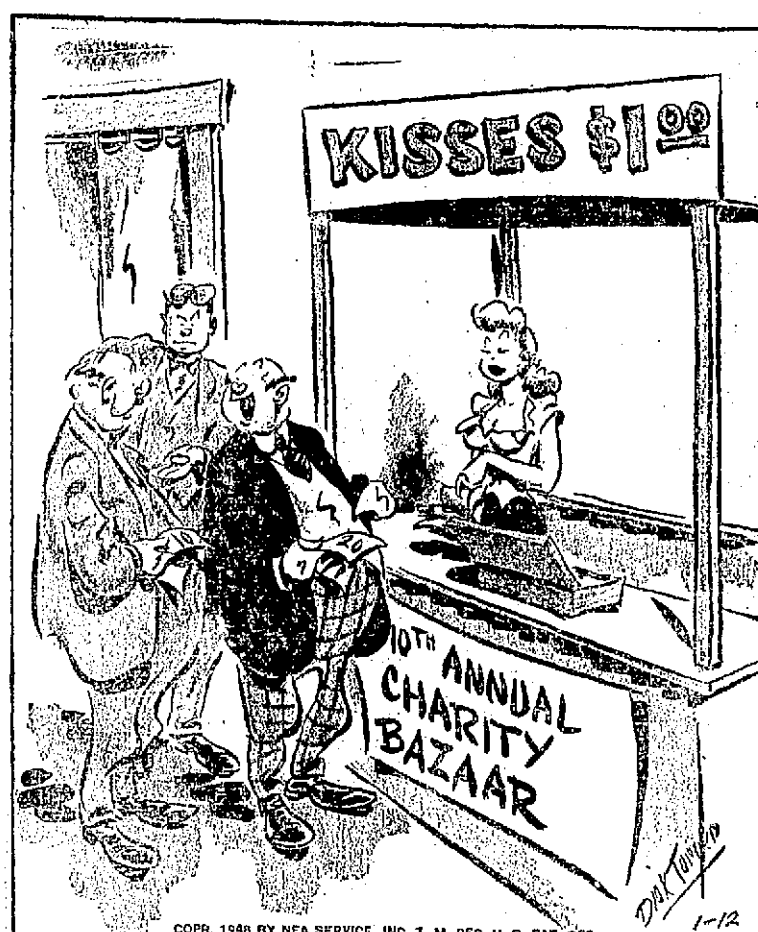


By Ray Getto



CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



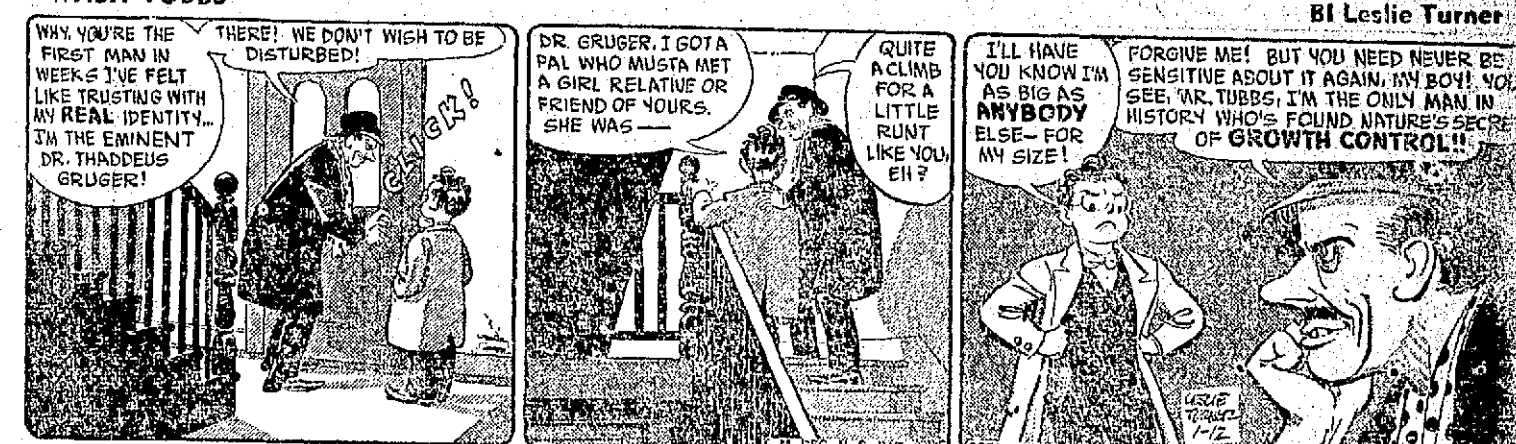
VIC FLINT

By Michael O'Malley & Ralph Lane



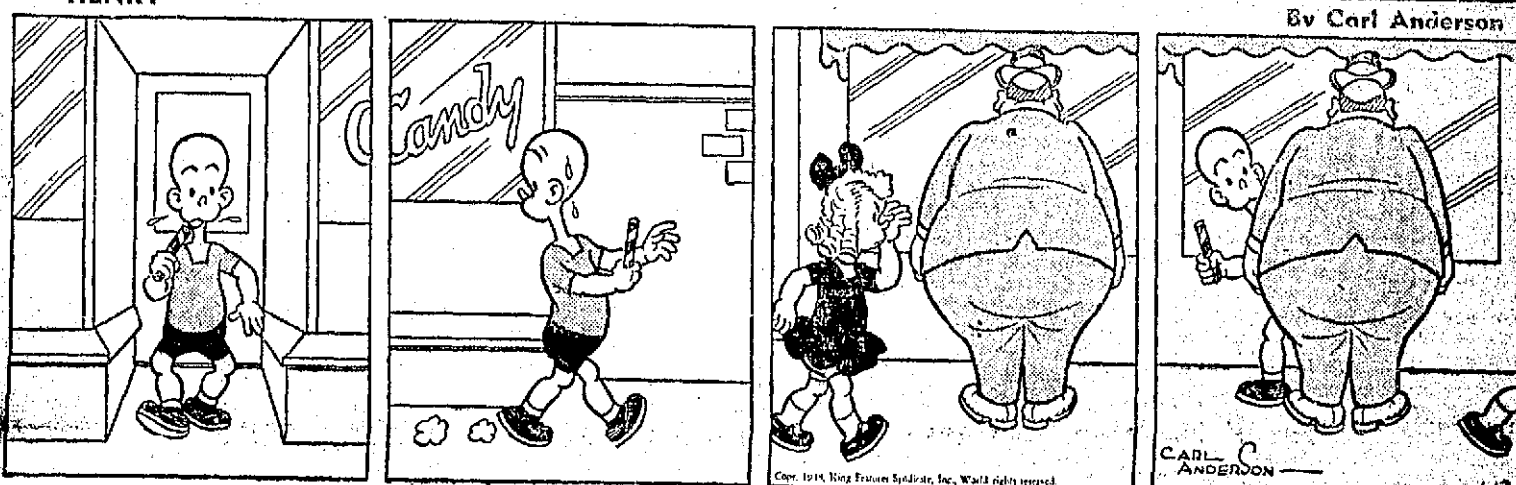
WASH TUBBS

By Leslie Turner



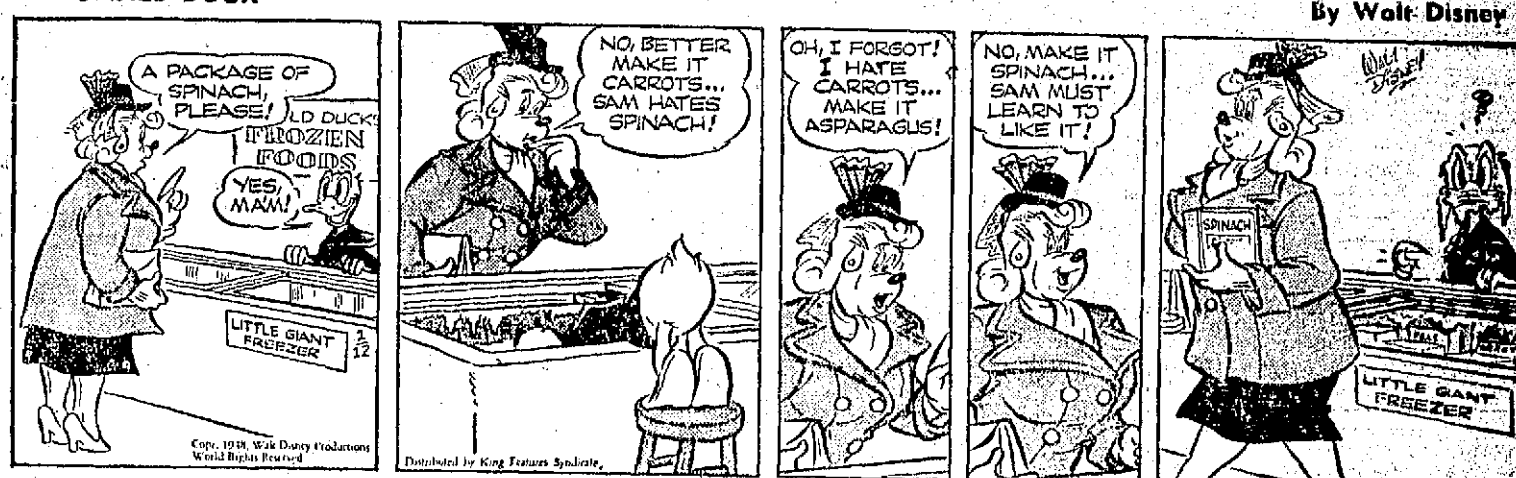
HENRY

By Carl Anderson



DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



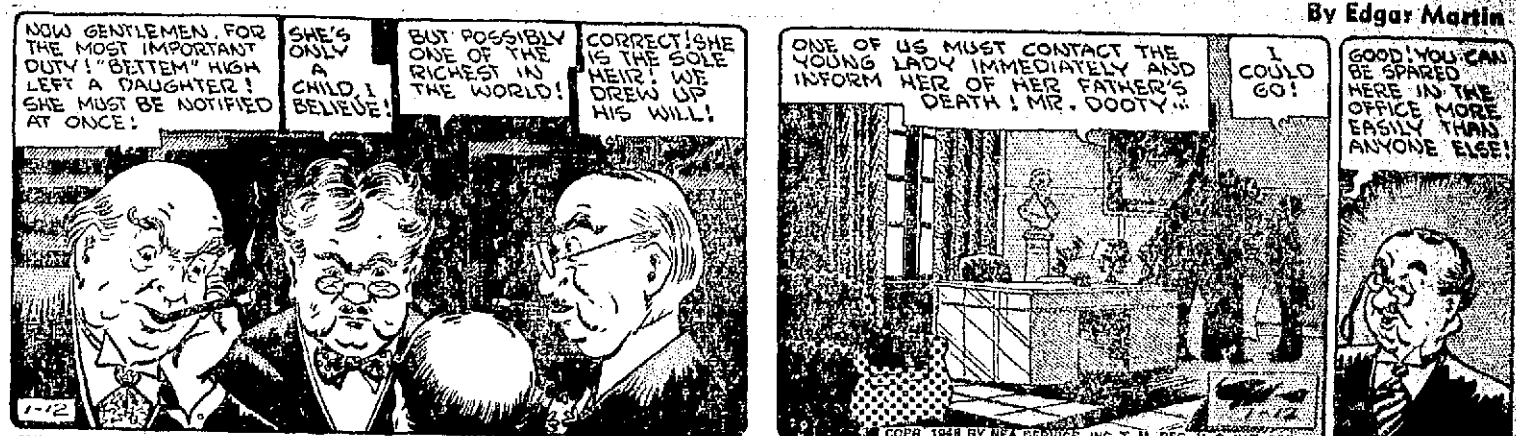
ALLEY OOP

By V. T. Hamlin



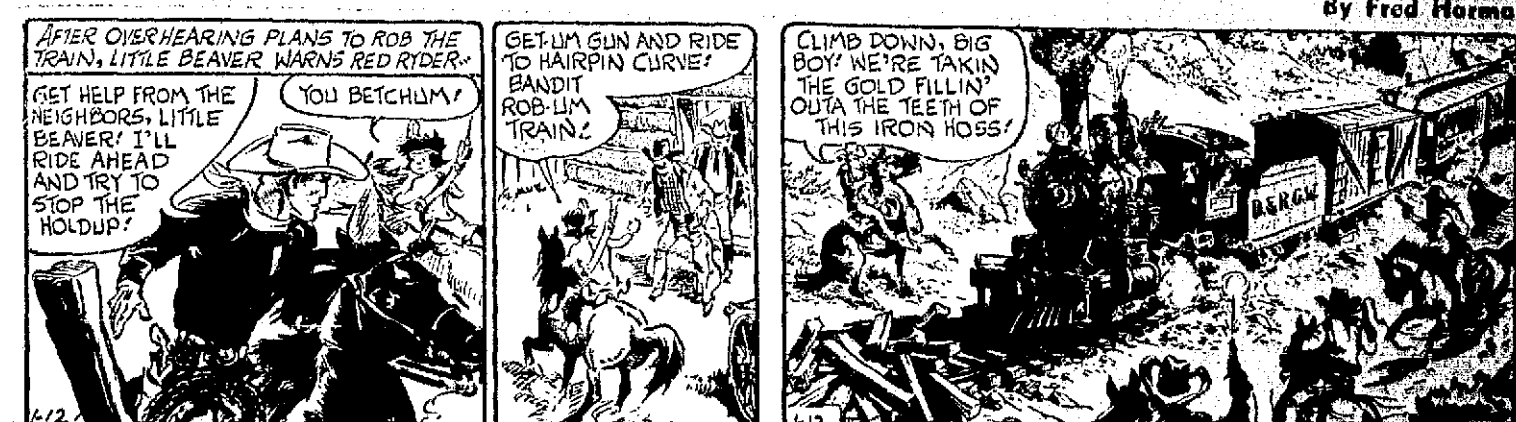
BOOTS

By Edgar Martin



RED RYDER

By Fred Harman





## America May Recover Some of Loan

Washington, Jan. 10.—(AP)—Ambassador Lewis Douglas told senators today the United States may recover through loan repayments up to \$2,800,000,000 of the \$3,800,000,000 proposed for the first 15 months' operation of the European recovery program.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) tonight took up in a series of questions as Douglas whether it is true that eventual cost to the United States might "ultimately be reduced" by \$1,300,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000 through recovery on loans expected to be repaid under the plan.

"That is correct," Douglas assured Vandenberg. State Department officials have estimated that from 2 to 40 per cent of any recovery funds advanced will be in the form of loans that may be repaid. The balance of 60 to 90 per cent would be in the form of grants that would not be repaid.

"That is correct," Douglas assured Vandenberg. State Department officials have estimated that from 2 to 40 per cent of any recovery funds advanced will be in the form of loans that may be repaid. The balance of 60 to 90 per cent would be in the form of grants that would not be repaid.

Vandenberg put it this way: "If a loan of 20 per cent is repaid the ultimate cost to the treasury would be \$5,500,000,000 while if 40 per cent comes back the actual \$3,800,000,000 initial cost would drop to \$2,300,000,000."

Vandenberg then asked what will determine whether aid is extended in the form of a loan or a grant. Douglas said experts of this nation will determine the ability of the recipient nation to repay. He said advances for food, goods and equipment will be repaid if the nation is able to do so.

Senator George (D-Ga.), ranking Democrat on the committee and its former chairman, objected to any "all or nothing" stand by the State Department on the request for funds to get the program under way.

He said that if Congress should decide to cut the initial appropriation to an even \$3,000,000,000, for instance, "I don't think it would matter."

The two senators made their feelings known late yesterday during testimony in favor of the administration plan by Lewis W. Douglas, ambassador to England. Douglas was recalled for used in questioning today, with Secretary of Commerce Harrison scheduled as next witness.

Vandenberg's comment yesterday came while Douglas was explaining how the big program would be entrusted to a new special agency operating under "direction and control" of the State department.

Vandenberg remarked that many Americans "have a feeling that the administration of foreign grants in aid since the war has been pretty sterile of results."

He said the Marshall Plan needs a "new element of business operations" which is "lacking in the bill you submitted."

George then objected to the "technicality of the propaganda" which he said was being used in arguing basis of "take the whole of this."

He said Secretary of State Marshall had left the impression that he was putting the program on a basis of "take the whole of this program or none."

Russians Relinquish Szececin

Szececin, Poland.—(AP)—The government has announced that the entire administration of the port of Szececin now is being handed over by the Russians to the Poles.

Since the Nazis fled from Poland in 1945, much of the port has been Russian controlled, but the Poles now say only a small strip is still leased to the Soviets for shipments between their country and their occupied zone in Germany.

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## Troublous State of the World, as 1948 Dawns

**U. S.** Inflation grows despite government efforts to check it. Preliminary sparring for Round Three of wage increases starts. Political leaders revamp campaign strategies after Wallace declares himself third party candidate.

**FRANCE AND ITALY.** Having beaten the Communists in the first test of strength, France and Italy wait to see what the Reds' next move will be. They fear even greater disorders than in 1947, unless economic conditions can be improved.

**BALKANS.** Communist grip on Romania, while U. S. S. R. wants other Balkan nations not to recognize Greek Communist state.

**GREECE.** Attempt by Communist forces to establish separate Red state, allied with Russia, sets off all-out civil war.

**PALESTINE.** Bloodshed over partitioning Palestine threatens to explode into full-scale Holy War; Britain moves to quit its Palestine mandate in early April.

**INDIA.** New dominions of Pakistan and Hindu face their first new year with tempers at boiling point, the result of the religious warfare occasioned by refugees being attacked as they made their way from one dominion to the other. No peace in sight.

**GREAT BRITAIN.** In third year since war's end, Britain faces even greater "austere" conditions with labor under tight government control.

**GERMANY.** Hunger and privation still rule, as "Cold War" between Russia and western nations threatens to split the country into two antagonistic parts—eastern and western.

**RUSSIA.** 1947 saw the world divided into two opposing camps, one led by Russia, the other by the U. S. This year will see the decisive "Cold War" battles.

**CHINA.** Nationalists and Communists continue their long, furious struggle, with the Communists making some headway in the north and showing signs of becoming more active, for the first time, in the southern section.

**AFRICA.** New dominions of Pakistan and Hindu face their first new year with tempers at boiling point, the result of the religious warfare occasioned by refugees being attacked as they made their way from one dominion to the other. No peace in sight.

**INDIA.** New dominions of Pakistan and Hindu face their first new year with tempers at boiling point, the result of the religious warfare occasioned by refugees being attacked as they made their way from one dominion to the other. No peace in sight.

The world started its newest year with a global headache. Map spots the most important trouble zones, and the most important localized troubles. But there are other troubles which are world-wide. Most significant is probably atomic energy. Will it be successfully harnessed for peaceful purposes, or will its use be confined to destruction? And the Marshall Plan—will it help Europe regain its feet, or will it fail? Above all these troubles looms the vital question—will 1948 see the world plunge into war?

## Tells How Russia Barred U. S. From Starving Poland and How FDR, Churchill Appeased Stalin

By Stanislaw Mikolajczyk (Former Prime Minister of Poland and President of the Polish Peasant Party.)

Edited by Bob Considine Copyright, 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc.

### INSTALLMENT 3

(Editor's Note: In the eighth installment of "The Coming Russian Terror," Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who eluded Stalin's secret agents to give the world this story, tells how Russia barred U. S. food from starving Polish citizens lest it shake Communist convictions in the "despotism of capitalism"; how Stalin fostered the "Organization of Polish Patriots" which eventually turned "liberated" Poland into a police state.)

Prime Minister Sikorski, my predecessor as head of the Polish Government-in-Exile, flew from London to Moscow in December, 1941, for several reasons.

He believed that by seeing Stalin, and sitting down with him man to man, he might be able to explain the unfriendliness of Russia's relation in labor camps of many of the 1,500,000 Poles the Reds had taken into the U. S. S. R. during the time when Hitler and Stalin were collaborating in the rape of Poland.

He believed, too, that Stalin, as a military man, would be able to shed some light on the 11,000 Polish Army officers who had not returned to Gen. Anders for service in the Polish Army being formed in the Soviet to continue the fight against the Germans.

He hoped he would be able to remove the obstacles surrounding the supplying of the Polish Army in Russia. At this time supplies for the Poles were so short that three soldiers were existing on one soldier's rations, which at their best were far below those of any other Allied Army. He hoped, also, to expedite the delivery of promised U. S. and British, as well as Russian, military aid for the Polish troops in Russia.

At the same time he hoped to be able to obtain proper care for Polish citizens who had been released from their work-concentration camps and who were in desperate need of the relief we could now offer them through American aid and our operatives in the U. S. S. R.

He did not know that such relief was about to be stopped, for a reason which was shocking then and remains just that today: the food and even the tin containers in which it was packed were too good to suit the Russians!

That is the truth. Russian citizens, examining what was being shipped to our people from the U. S. began to wonder aloud how a country where the "despotism of

capitalism" was rife could produce such bounty. Communist overseers stopped the shipments, as needed as they were.

Gen. Sikorski flew from Kuibyshev to Moscow protected by Russian fighter planes. The Germans were so close to Moscow that their cannonading could be heard in the streets of the frozen, black-out capital. The general brought up the matter of the missing Polish officers as soon as he was seated in Stalin's study.

"They were liberated," Stalin said, "they just have not yet reached your quarters."

Sikorski insisted that this was not possible; that if they were alive they would be ready and eager to rejoin the fight against Germany. Stalin muttered something about their probably having "escaped."

Unable to gain any more information from the Red leader, Sikorski turned to Gen. Anders, who sat at his side, and lauded him to Stalin.

He reminded Stalin that Anders had been wounded eight times in the fight against the combined Nazi and Red forces in 1939 and then had been arrested by the Russians when he sought to come to London to continue the fight.

Stalin looked solemnly at Anders. How long were you in prison? he asked the commander-in-chief of the army we were trying to form to help Russia fight Hitler.

"Twenty months," Anders answered evenly.

"Were you treated well?" Stalin asked.

"No," Anders answered directly. "I was treated very badly in the camp in Lwow. In Moscow it was a little better, if the word 'better' can be used."

Stalin looked back at him and shrugged. "Such were the conditions," he finally said.

Before the long night was over, Stalin agreed, however, to outfit our forces in Russia, and solemnly bawled out Gen. Panfilov, his deputy chief of staff of the Red Army, for "ignoring" his orders to supply the Polish troops—most of whom were "housed" in stoves in such a zero weather, so eager were they to carry on.

The following night, December 4, 1941, with the Germans only a few miles from Moscow, Stalin entertained Sikorski lavishly at the Kremlin. At the height of the party, however, he turned suddenly to Sikorski.

"Now we will talk about the frontier between Poland and Russia," he said.

Being essentially a military man, and knowing that Russia was retreating in the face of the Nazis, Sikorski was taken by surprise at this twist of Stalin's mind. He replied that he had no authority to discuss such matters; that Poland assumed that the old pre-war boundaries would prevail once the war was won.

"I'd like to see some alterations in those frontiers," Stalin insisted on his vodka. "They'll be very slight alterations."

Sikorski resisted this and Stalin dropped the subject.

Following this evening a "joint Polish-Russian mutual assistance pact" was announced. It pledged the two governments not only to fight the war until the German invaders were destroyed but to promote a "durable alliance of democratic countries" for lasting peace. Specifically the pact's three points were:

1. Poland and Russia, together with Great Britain and other Allies, would wage war until the final victory over Germany.

2. Both governments would render each other full military assistance and in peacetime their relations would be based on good neighborly collaboration, friendship and mutual honest observance of their undertakings.

3. After victory, it would be the task of the Allied states to insure a durable and just peace.

This Pact of Friendship, signed by both Sikorski and Stalin, as "Tass," official Soviet news agency, declared that after "a victorious war and appropriate punishment of the Hitlerite criminals" there must be restored in Europe "respect for national law backed by the collective armed might of all the Allied States."

Sikorski left Moscow a troubled and bewildered man. On his mind was the fate of the 1,500,000 Poles in Russia; their well-being, their hunger, their helplessness in the face of a desperate need. Still too clear was the picture of thousands upon thousands of Poles dying in the Russian camps from hunger and disease. He knew only too well that if the pact had had just con-

cluded did not work, the 1,500,000 Poles in Russia would be doomed forever.

On the surface everything was all right. He clung tenaciously to the hope that, somehow, the thousands of missing officers would appear, that the Reds would indeed supply our men and not renew demands for border alterations which, in the light of the conditions of the war, were presumptuous, but the light of solemn pacts, criminal.

But the Red machinery was well under way. A Soviet news broadcast soon flatly stated: "The question of frontiers between the U. S. R. and Poland has not been settled and is subject to settlement in the future."

Later, in London, Sikorski was informed by the British that Stalin had reported that the main pact of the Polish forces in Russia was being shipped to "Berlin and North Africa" "on request." Stalin, who had promised only a few days before to supply them, now accused them of cowardice.

But no new word ever came of the whereabouts of the missing 11,000 Polish officers.

There were other disturbing factors for the Polish Government in London. While Sikorski and Stalin were signing a joint declaration of their war aims against Hitler, Stalin was establishing the "Organization of Polish Patriots" at nearby Saratov, under the leadership of a Polish Communist woman writer, Wanda Wasilewska, who later became a member of the Supreme Council. Wanda, who now serves as a Deputy in the Polish Parliament, was occupied by the Russian Reds during the time of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Agreement in 1939, is married to a Mr. Korniejewski, a Ukrainian, who now serves as a Deputy in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

It was the beginning of the Lublin Government. It was the beginning of the police state which "liberated" Poland was to become.

INSTALLMENT 9

(Editor's Note: How Roosevelt and Churchill humbly appeased Russia on every point while Stalin forced Poles as a point to sign Russian citizenship papers is related in today's installment of "The Coming Russian Terror" by Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the Polish leader who eluded the Iron Curtain to give these facts to the world.)

The composite "car" of London and Washington began to grow deaf to the pleas of the Polish Government-in-Exile at the beginning of 1942.

The British were determined to do nothing to disturb their Anglo-Russian relations, even to the extent of overlooking the interests of Poland, their ally over whose problems they had gone to war in 1939.

So we began to look to America to bring the necessary pressure on the Red dictatorship. The Russians, though hard pressed in a war of survival, could and did act the part of a conquering power in diplomatic circles. What is worse, they were permitted to get away with it and their political aggression continues to this day.

In 1942 Molotov felt secure in telling Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington, when Hull questioned him about Soviet pressures on Poland, that it was none of his business.

U. S. Ambassador to Moscow Admiral Standley began having difficulty seeing Molotov or Stalin when the subject dealt with anything except additional lend-lease supplies.

Apprehension of Russia grew by the hour, both in London and Washington. The American people felt, it seemed to the anxious Poles in London, that there was something almost shameful about their inability to open the Second Front which Stalin and his cohorts were crying for. Careful Communist propaganda, which stressed the activities of the Red Army, neglected all Russian deprivations, made its weight felt in the free press of the Allies.

The picture of Russia became easily distorted. Ambassador Chancellors reported from Washington that pro-Soviet elements had moved into important places in the U. S. war agencies and that any American who attempted to bring up such distasteful matters as, for instance, the cold-blooded murders of the two Polish Jewish Socialists—Victor Alter and Henryk Ehrlich—was pilloried as a "Fascist."

We finally had to protest to the U. S. State Department about the tone of the OWI broadcasts to Poland.

Such broadcasts, which we carefully monitored in London, might well have emanated from Moscow itself. The Polish underground, fighting a sadistic Nazi foe which in time was to murder more than 500,000 of our people, wanted only to hear what was going on in the United States—toward which it turned haggard but hopeful eyes.

Communist writers and fellow traveling journalists in the world press, including the free segment of it.

We could not even speak aloud when our Ambassador to Moscow was abruptly handed a note on January 16, 1943, telling him that the 1,500 Poles who had been "liberated" into the U. S. S. R. in 1939 had been made Russian citizens.

Our own diplomatic protests to Germany might ignore. When we took the matter to Washington, Mr. Welles suggested that Gen. Sikorski should again call on Stalin, and we pointed out that such a move would be futile unless we could go with the written assurance that the U. S. would back him up.

We had thereafter to reckon with the Roosevelt administration's definite apprehension of Russia. It became a heavy cloud over our London efforts, but we tried to understand it: Russia was beginning to throw back the German forces. The U. S. and Britain had been unable to open the Second Front, partially because of heavy contributions to Russia's war effort, and their forces were undergoing scant progress in North Africa.

As for the British government, it apparently had begun to fear that Germany might now abruptly capitulate or negotiate a peace with the Red Army before British forces could step back on the Continent, and that Britain's position in Europe might thus be irreparably damaged.

After Roosevelt's return from Casablanca we were told that he considered the status of Russian-Polish relations as "delicate and difficult." He did not choose to intervene at just that time, however, we pointed out to him that more than a million and a half pawns of aggression, whose husbands and sons were now fighting the Germans, were being held as hostages by a colleague in the anti-Hitler fight.

He said he could do nothing except marvel at the workings of the Soviet mentality, and would not at that time restate the principals of the Atlantic Charter to which Russia had subscribed.

Our people in Russia, back on starvation rations and increased slavery, were forced at gun-point to sign Russian citizenship papers. Those who balked were jailed, beaten and, in some cases, shot. We tried to tell Churchill and Roosevelt that our continued silence was regarded by Stalin as an invitation to renew his political aggression against all democracies.

The best answer we got was "keep your shirt on."

There followed a period of buck-passing, with Poland in the middle. Everything was changed just as soon as Roosevelt and Churchill could sit down with Stalin—at Stalin's leisure. Everything.

(Tomorrow: Mr. Mikolajczyk tells for the first time in print the true story of Russia's murder of 11,000 Polish officers in the Katyn Forest.)

## Sanity Code May Have Little Bearing

New York, Jan. 12.—(AP)—The "sanity code" has been written into the books but there were questions today about how for the National Collegiate Athletic Association's new principles of conduct will go in eliminating subsidization of athletes.

The man who spearheaded the drive against semi-professionalism—Dr. Karl Leibs of Iowa, NCAA president—acknowledges the code has its "loopholes."

"We still have the alumni problem," he said. "I don't feel we have it under control and the code no doubt will require further revision."

The set of amendments, adopted by the some 400 major colleges and universities of the NCAA Saturday, strikes mainly at wholesale recruiting practices.

1. Financial aid may be granted to athletes only on the basis of need and scholarship qualifications for which any student is eligible and only by regular agencies set up by the institution.

2. College representatives cannot offer financial inducements to prospective athletes although they can approach these athletes and outline financial benefits offered to all qualified students.

No tight bounds were placed on alumni groups which pay the freight for many athletes' education.

The NCAA set up machinery for enforcing the code and thus for the first time in its history became a regulatory body—a sort of "national conference." Several conferences will be forced to revise their by-laws to conform with the new standards.

Continued Line

When moving to a feeding place, certain caterpillars, known as army worms, proceed in a line with the head of each touching the tail of the caterpillar in front.

Churchill could sit down with Stalin—at Stalin's leisure. Everything.

(Tomorrow: Mr. Mikolajczyk tells for the first time in print the true story of Russia's murder of 11,000 Polish officers in the Katyn Forest.)

## GOP Group Is Working for Dewey Again

New York, Jan. 9.—(AP)—Edwin F. Jaecckle, Erie county Republican leader and one of the trio who can elect Governor Dewey, is working for the governor's nomination this year.

In 1944 Jaecckle, Herbert Brownell, Jr., former Republican national chairman, and J. Russell Sprague, national committeeman for New York, acted as a team in behalf of the governor who won the nomination but was defeated by President Roosevelt, then running for his fourth term.

After the New York Times and Herald Tribune said today the three had been appointed by the governor to look after his "national interests" this presidential election year, Jaecckle said in Buffalo: "It's not a question of appointing anybody to manage the Dewey campaign; of course, Brownell, Sprague and myself have been interested in the governor for many years. We're acting among ourselves because, after all, we're the same three who wanted him to become president before. We not only believe that he is an outstanding candidate, but also that he would make an excellent president."

Governor Dewey, who is visiting here, was not immediately available for comment. He has not announced his candidacy.

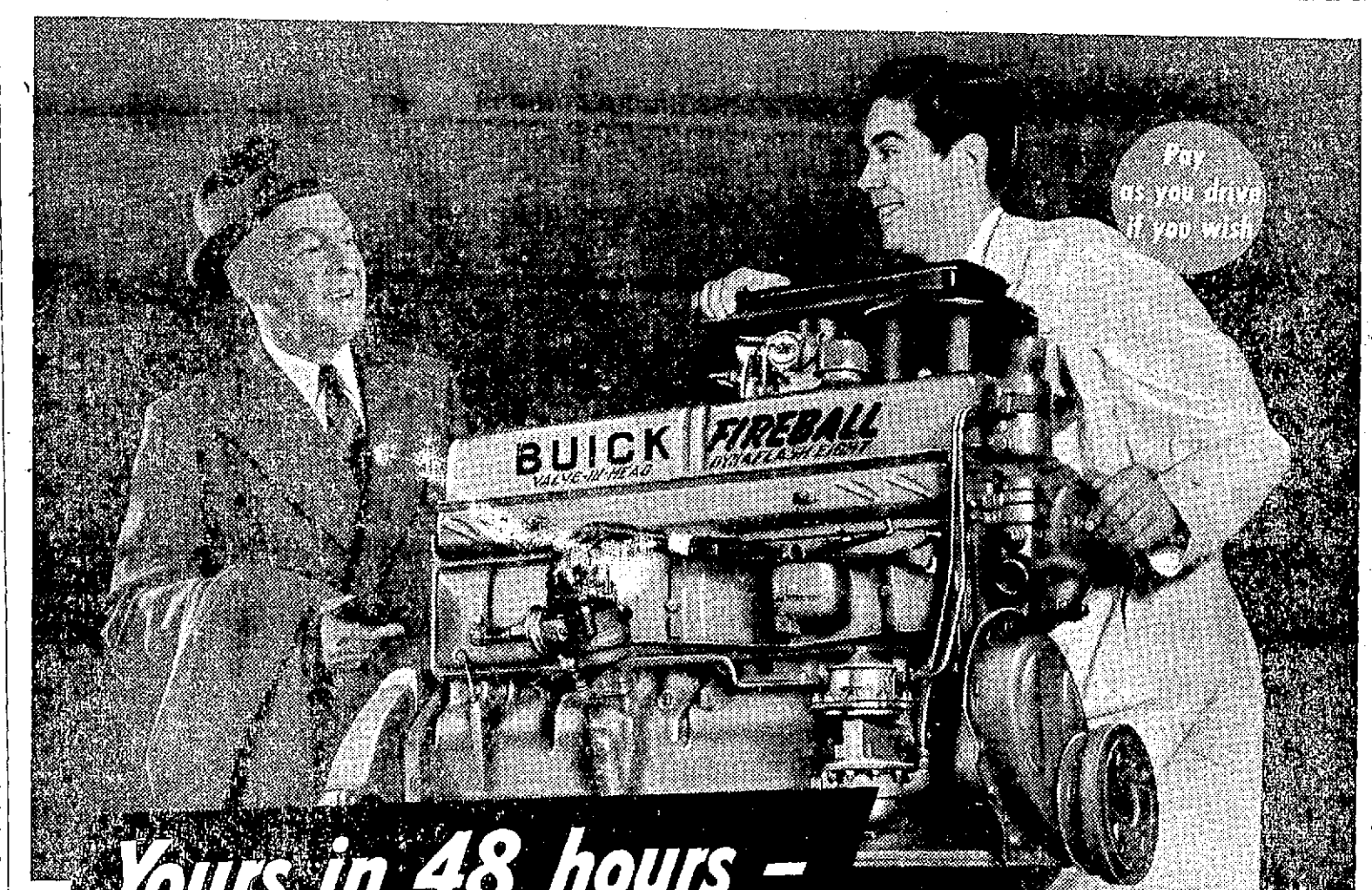
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